

MAN OF INTERNATIONAL GOOD-WILL MEDIATOR TRYGVE LIE

An "Observer" Profile

THE clash in Korea has been felt throughout the world, not only by governments but by every household. While everyone waits and listens, their attention is chiefly on Truman and MacArthur, their nerves react to the silences of the Kremlin. Somewhere in their strained and confused sensations they are aware of the symbolic terms, United Nations, Lake Success, Security Council, and of the ample figure of Mr. Trygve Lie.

Mr. Lie was selected as Secretary-General of United Nations when the essence of that post was to be the highest common denominator between deeply-divided nations. If Mr. Lie has been found to be a neutrally-minded negotiator, that is exactly what he was asked to be. Had he not been neutrally minded, his appointment would have been vetoed; and negotiation was the nature of his work.

Trygve Lie is a round and affable Norwegian who gives an impression of unending optimism. His face pucks easily into smiles, he loves company and jovial conversation. Sitting at the head of a conference table, his large body comfortably relaxed in the leather upholstery of a U.N. armchair, he has seemed mentally cushioned from the malice and vituperation of the discussion.

Pride in His Job
He is not unaware of the difficulty of much of his work, despite his optimistic public utterances and the apparent naïveté of some of his pronouncements. He has been known, privately, to throw up his hands in despair and sign for the tranquillity of a Scandinavian life.

He has been called vain, and certainly he appreciates how few men there are in the world who could fill his peculiar position. Most of his



spot is for peace. Nevertheless, he has frequently been denounced by the formerly isolationist sections of the American press as a "two-hundred-pound Communist stooge."

His political background in fact makes him about as far to the Left as Mr. Bevin (but his style of diplomacy more nearly resembles that of Mr. Eden, with whom he gets on better than with Mr. Bevin). Coming of working-class parents, he has been a faithful member of the Norwegian Labour Party since the age of fourteen. Incidentally, his domestic life has been even longer-established — he first gave his wife a ring when he was six years old, and they are an inseparable couple.

After the First World War he returned to the offices at Lake Success after his recent much-publicized journey abroad. And he has always said that he believes "with heart and soul" that it is his duty and right to speak up when the welfare of the organization is in question.

His belief in the importance of his own function received its first rebuff over the Azerbaijan crisis in 1946. Dismayed by the violence of the debate, he proposed that the subject be struck off the agenda. The chief Western delegates were quick to remind him that his job was that of janitor of the United Nations, not policy planner.

Since then he has been more cautious, but he showed a burst of independent enterprise this spring, when, ignoring Western advice, he undertook a journey via Europe, West and East, to Moscow. En route, the Prague journalists were rude to him, and he got little change out of the meticulous eyes of the Kremlin. This may possibly have been the last of such journeys.

Human Appeal

Put throughout this Odyssey, Mr. Lie was greeted in all countries with evident marks of popular approval. It was plain that ordinary people have as much respect for him as he has for them. "It is impossible," he once said, "to over-estimate the collective power of all the faith and confidence which has been invested in the United Nations by humanity." Mr. Lie has himself proved that it is all too possible to over-estimate these factors: but, nonetheless, these factors exist, and it is Mr. Lie who represents them.

It has been suggested that Trygve Lie's reluctance to side publicly against the U.S.S.R., despite her ill-behaviour towards the United Nations, indicates that he has a soft spot for Communism. That is quite untrue: his soft

REVOLUTIONARY WAITER

KARLSBAD (ONCE) — A group of Czechoslovak Communists were entertaining some of their Polish colleagues here the other night and took them for an evening of drinks and dialectics to the still smoky Pupp Hotel. The Czechoslovaks admiringly pointed at the frock-coated headwaiter, who was moving about the room with impudent hauteur.

"See that character," one of the hosts asked. "He was the hero of the February revolution. He organized the Action Committee which seized power here without difficulty. A wonderfully devoted member of the party."

A few minutes later, the distinguished (but revolutionary) headwaiter came to take their order. The Czechoslovaks ordered soursouits, the popular prune-brandy of the Slavs. The Poles said that instead they would like steins of Pilsner beer.

The headwaiter replied with tight-lipped formality: "I cannot serve you beer, gentlemen."

"Why not?" the Poles demanded. "Don't tell us you have no Pilsner."

"Oh yes, sir," the headwaiter replied. "But beer you can have only in the bar. For a century, no beer has been served in the main salons of the Pupp. And we shall make no exception tonight."

The chastened Poles took shooofly, humbly.

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Departures of Airplanes from Lydda Airport July 16-23

DATE	AIRLINE	DESTINATION
Sunday, July 16	S.A.E.	Rome, Zurich, Frankfurt, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Rome, Madrid, London, Paris.
	P.A.L.	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London, New York, Geneva, Paris.
	CYPRIUS AIRWAY	New York, Johannesburg.
	T.W.A.	Paris, London, New York, Brussels, London, New York, Amsterdam, Rome, Geneva, Paris.
Monday, July 17	AIR FRANCE	New York, Johannesburg.
Tuesday, July 18	S.A.E.	Paris, London, New York, Brussels, London, New York, Amsterdam, Rome, Geneva, Paris.
	K.L.M.	New York, Vienna.
	T.W.A.	Athens, Geneva, Zurich, Rome, Teheran, Karachi, Calcutta, Bangkok, Johannesburg, Rome, Paris.
Wednesday, July 19	S.WISSAIR	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul, Athens, Rome, London.
	L.A.T.	Rome, Munich, Amsterdam, London, New York.
	K.L.M.	Karachi, Calcutta, Bangkok, Johannesburg, Rome, Paris.
	T.W.A.	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul, Athens, Rome, London.
Thursday, July 20	CYPRIUS AIR	Rome, Munich, Amsterdam, London, New York, Philadelphia.
	E.L.A.L.	Istanbul, Munich, Vienna, Copenhagen, Stockholm.
	B.O.A.C.	Rome, Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London.
	K.L.M.	London, New York.
	P.A.L.	Karachi, Calcutta, Manila, Paris, London, New York, Rome, Copenhagen, Stockholm.
	AIR FRANCE	New York, Philadelphia.
	T.W.A.	Istanbul, Munich, Vienna, Copenhagen, Stockholm.
Friday, July 21	S.A.E.	Rome, Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London.
	L.A.T.	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London.
	CYPRIUS AIR	Istanbul, Munich, Vienna, Copenhagen, Stockholm.
Saturday, July 22	E.L.A.L.	Rome, Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London.

Departures of Ships from Haifa Port

S.S. "LA GUARDIA" sailing July 18 for New York.
S.S. "NEPTUNIA" sailing July 19 for New York.
S.S. "KEDMAH" sailing July 19 for Genoa.
S.S. "F. GRIMANI" sailing July 20 for Larnaca, Piraeus, Naples, Marseilles.

(The above is subject to alteration without notice)

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NO "HERMIT KINGDOM" ANYMORE THE PEOPLE OF KOREA

By O. M. GREEN

NORTH

WHEN the war is over and a fresh attempt is made to settle the distracted affairs of Korea there is one ingredient of the first importance, to which little attention has yet been paid — the Koreans themselves.

"The Hermit Kingdom" is still a suitable name for Korea. For 35 years the Japanese pointedly discouraged foreign visitors. Outside missionary circles there are few foreigners who know the Koreans well; and as their language is possibly even more difficult than Chinese, intimate acquaintance with them is not easy.

Mrs. Simon represents the United Service for New Americans, a Jewish agency that helps displaced persons settle in the U.S. She comes to the pier early in the morning and works throughout the day until every arrival has been placed on a train to his destination or is settled in a shelter maintained by the agency in New York City.

It is through the efforts of Mrs. Simon and hundreds of others like her that a "personal touch" is added to the greetings extended to the displaced persons. Mrs. Simon is particularly helpful in this work because she is able to speak German, Yiddish, Polish, and "enough Russian to be understood." Also, the agency says, she displays unusual good will, tact, and resourcefulness in meeting the emergencies that invariably arise when hundreds of persons with little knowledge of the English language arrive in the U.S.

It is worth everything," Mrs. Simon says, "to be on hand to see the faces of these people when they first step off the ship. 'It is over,' they say to one another. It is not the journey that is over — but the years of war, of persecution, of separation, or restriction in the displaced persons camps."

The popular notion that the Koreans are lazy folk who loll about smoking while the women do all the work, and that they run like rabbits from superior force is wrong. As in all Eastern countries the women are drudges accepting meekly enough their inferior position. But the men can and do work, if not intensively, at any rate for long hours. And if the ill-trained indifferently equipped Southern Koreans have panicked at sight of the Northerners' tanks in bygone times Korea has shown that she can fight bravely, notably against the Japanese invasion under Shogun Hideyoshi in the 16th century. It is true, if not complimentary, that Korea can produce some of the toughest ruffians in Asia. The oppression of the Japanese in Korea — in marked contrast with their fairly benevolent rule in Formosa — suggests that they were always secretly afraid of what the Koreans might do if not thoroughly ground down.

Ancient Literature

The Koreans claim that their history goes back over 4,000 years. One may allow them at least half that, and they certainly have a very ancient literature. In matters of art they stand high. Some of the most beautiful courts of the temples in Kyoto — Japan's capital from about 710 to 1568 C.E. — were decorated by Koreans. And the famous Satsuma porcelain was fathered by Korean craftsmen, inventors of a beautiful delicate porcelain of pastel shades, whose Japanese kidnappers in 1598 and carried off to work for them.

In brass work the Koreans are well built, erect, and dignified and courteous, and have slender hands and feet. In Seoul the baggy grey knickerbockers and blouses of modern Japanese townsmen have largely been adopted. But in the country the tall conical hats like those of Welsh wives, and long white robes — which were once worn by the women incessantly washing and beating the clothes with wooden paddles at the rivers' edge — are still

recent years are very inferior though still beautiful.

Physically, Korean men are well built, erect, and dignified and courteous, and have slender hands and feet. In Seoul the baggy grey knickerbockers and blouses of modern Japanese townsmen have largely been adopted. But in the country the tall conical hats like those of Welsh wives, and long white robes — which were once worn by the women incessantly washing and beating the clothes with wooden paddles at the rivers' edge — are still

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During the late war there were at least three Provisional Korean Governments abroad, one headed by Dr. Syngman Rhee; another by Kim Koo, who was murdered a year ago, leader of the anti-Rhee Party who held that a unified Korea could be achieved by re-negotiation with the North.

But the Koreans are very different from the Chinese physically; they have longer faces, longer noses, many of them are six feet tall or more, and they are conspicuously different in character.

Pretty Girls

Korean girls are often very pretty and their voluminous gauze skirts and short bodices embroidered with touches of blue, red and green will set off their charms. Until the Japanese came the girls did not get much schooling, but they were thoroughly drilled in all domestic duties and, in all, the poorest classes, deportment and etiquette — how to carry themselves, especially how to sit gracefully — were the first aim in their training.

Looking to any future set-

tlement one is confronted with the paradox that the Koreans are both intensely patriotic and intensely individualistic. It is in this, perhaps, that the failure of the Americans to incite democratic government is to be found. The Chinese love of compromise and reasonableness seems to have been left out of the Korean character, as much as the Japanese ability to stand together in a crisis like been swarming round their queen. Even Korean women, meek and submissive as they seem, have their own prejudices and beliefs from which apparently nothing will move them.

Three Provisional Govts.

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North of the City

While there is one doctor for every three hundred Athenians, in the country there isn't one for twenty thousand inhabitants. There is no nurse in many of the Greek islands, and people sometimes die of simple things like boils in the age of penicillin. Thousands of village schools have no teachers, because the teachers would resign, rather than go into the mountains. The term eparchiates which is used to indicate someone from the provinces is a kind of insult, almost like calling someone a "village idiot".

The sons of farmers are sent to University. Many of them fail, ruining their families in the process. Yet every farmer wants his son to become a townsmen and an eparchion — a man of learning, a loose term which includes even failed B.A.'s vegetating as clerks in dusty government offices.

Life in the Country

Life in the country in Greece is too harsh. It is no fun to make a living out of a couple of acres of land.

Even if you succeed it is none too pleasant. Everyone goes to sleep when the hen roost as there is no electricity.

There is no cinema, no concert hall, no even the social life which centres around the village church in other European countries. The Greek priest has not learned that he could be something more than an ecclesiastic to his people.

Astyphilia

All this is a result ofastyphilia, the disease the Greek state is trying to fight. It was intensified by the war when it was safer to live in Athens than in the country. But it existed even before. Every vital and adventurous person left his village or small-town and came to Athens. After they had come once for a visit they rarely left again.

Central Streets of Athens

are in a constant snarl of traffic. The shopping centres are impassable for anything but pedestrians, as people move in them in a solid mass.

The refuse-disposing facilities are insufficient for their job, and the power company performs daily feats of endurance to keep homes and streets lighted. The gas has so very little pressure that it takes hours to cook the simplest meals.

Scientific Research

Israel's scientific institutions, the University in Jerusalem, the Weizmann Institute and the Agricultural Research Station in Rehovot, the Haifa Technical Institute and others have for many years been concerned, among other topics, with basic research in physics and chemistry, meteorology, geology, hydrology and so on, and the application of these sciences to the specific requirements or potentialities of the country.

The Results of Such Research

The results of such research and science, can you describe some of the practical things that Israel has done which might be of interest to other countries?

In practical fields, some of the things that might be a useful subject of study and perhaps an example for others, include such matters as our methods of intensive farming on irrigated lands and in particular soils with a high salt content or with the utilization of saline water. After much experimentation we learned a great deal in soil science and in scientific institutions.

Then we have also developed

new forms in cooperative marketing, production and finance.

We think that our health service is particularly the methods we used in fighting and eradicating malaria from large parts of the country, and it is a disease which is doing almost

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NO PASSPORT!

IGNORABLE END OF SOVIET "SUPER WORKER" RISE and FALL of STAKHANOV

By a Special Correspondent

ALEXEI Stakhanov has been dismissed from his office in the Ministry of Coal Mining for negligence in his work and for nepotism. So reported the Soviet press the other day. Thenceforth the career of one of the first heroes of socialist labour who became world-famous 15 years ago and who has come to be regarded as a symbol of a system and whole period in Soviet industry.

In the spring of 1934 the Soviet Government had enacted a new wage system of progressive piece-work. In May 1935, Mr. Stalin put forward his famous slogan "Cedars decide everything."

And on August 31, 1935, A. Stakhanov, an obscure Donets miner and a non-party man, in the presence of the pit manager, a party secretary and a newspaperman, hewed out in six hours the record output of 102 tons of coal, thus earning more than an average coalminer's monthly wage.

He achieved in detail how he achieved his first record at the "Central Irmino" pit.

"The coal face I was working was divided into eight small sections. There were ten hewers in every shift, and even if one of us had the makings to produce more, there was no chance to do so, for lack of elbow room. The small sections were so crowded with people that they got into each other's way.

Besides, the work in general was so organized, that the picks were used only three to three-and-a-half hours a shift or even less... When these handicaps were removed and I hewed 102 tons..."

Thus Stakhanov had shown the world, that in a Communist society a worker could outproduce any worker in a capitalist country! In the course of the next month he repeated his feat again and again, and his payroll for September 1935 was about twelve times its previous average.

"Stakhanovites"

The deed was reported to the Moscow papers and became a front-page headline-story; very soon an imitation movement started in various branches of industry, transport and agriculture. Dairy girls were reported to have walked many more litres from milk cans than expected; foot plate men drove their trains at double speed; factory workers trebled their output. A "Stakhanovite movement" was founded and a journal named "Stakhanovit" published. Final approbation was given on November 17, 1935, when three thousand

CARMEL'S (U.S.) BIBLICAL GARDEN

GARDENS planted with trees, and flowers associated with Biblical characters and events are popular in many parts of the United States. One of these gardens is at Carmel-by-the-Sea in the State of California.

The garden group behind a row well that surrounds the Church of the Way/over. It includes a tamarisk tree whose honeylike drops resemble the mane that led the Israelites on their way from Egypt. The Bible states that Abraham planted such a tree in Beersheba, and Saul was reported to have lived in the shade of a tamarisk. Other garden trees familiar to readers of the Bible include cedars of Lebanon, oaks, figs, pomegranates, and myrtles. Several birds like those mentioned in the Bible make their nests in these trees.

Jonah's Gourd

A gourd like the one that sheltered Jonah from the heat grows beside bushes similar to those that hid the baby Moses. Nearby is the coriander plant of the Jordan Valley whose white seeds were used in Biblical times to season foods.

The garden also has tulips, lilies, narcissus, asters, crocuses, lotuses of the Nile, and such herbs as mint, mint, myrrh, and res.

By JERUSALEMITE

the endplay. We leave it to our readers later to verify this statement.

Banking his all on this very slim hope, South continued with two spades, crossed to dummy with a second trump and ruffed a spade on the way back. He then took his king of diamonds and ruffed the master queen in dummy. (Both the spade and the last club were required for the squeeze.)

Hereafter he returned once more to his hand with the queen of trumps and played his last trump. This squeezed West, who, unable to part with the high spade, threw a club; dummy therewith could cast the trouble became apparent. Declarer's only chance lies in compelling East to lead away from the king of clubs. But it is not enough to place East with the diamond "ace." A low heart was led at trick two, and when West showed out the high spade threw a club; dummy therewith could cast

Now East was in and exited with a low club. West desperately tried to rectify matters by playing low; but declarer won with the nine and unerringly continued with dummy's queen, and East was helpless.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE



Mate in Two (31+10)

GAME No. 339

White: Bronstein Black: Fisher

(Budapest, 18th round)

1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. Bb5 Nf6 4. d4 d5 5. Nc3 Bg4 6. Bg5 Nxe4 7. Nxe4 Bxf3 8. Qxf3 Nc5 9. Nc3 Nf6 10. Qe2 Nxe4 11. Nxe4 Bxf3 12. Qxf3 Nc5 13. Nc3 Nf6 14. Qe2 Nxe4 15. Nxe4 Bxf3 16. Qxf3 Nc5 17. Nc3 Nf6 18. Qe2 Nxe4 19. Nxe4 Bxf3 20. Qxf3 Nc5 21. Nc3 Nf6 22. Qe2 Nxe4 23. Nxe4 Bxf3 24. Qxf3 Nc5 25. Nc3 Nf6 26. Qe2 Nxe4 27. Nxe4 Bxf3 28. Qxf3 Nc5 29. Nc3 Nf6 30. Qe2 Nxe4 31. Nxe4 Bxf3 32. Qxf3 Nc5 33. Nc3 Nf6 34. Qe2 Nxe4 35. Nxe4 Bxf3 36. Qxf3 Nc5 37. Nc3 Nf6 38. Qe2 Nxe4 39. Nxe4 Bxf3 40. Qxf3 Nc5 41. Nc3 Nf6 42. Qe2 Nxe4 43. Nxe4 Bxf3 44. Qxf3 Nc5 45. Nc3 Nf6 46. Qe2 Nxe4 47. Nxe4 Bxf3 48. Qxf3 Nc5 49. Nc3 Nf6 50. Qe2 Nxe4 51. Nxe4 Bxf3 52. Qxf3 Nc5 53. Nc3 Nf6 54. Qe2 Nxe4 55. Nxe4 Bxf3 56. Qxf3 Nc5 57. Nc3 Nf6 58. Qe2 Nxe4 59. Nxe4 Bxf3 60. Qxf3 Nc5 61. Nc3 Nf6 62. Qe2 Nxe4 63. Nxe4 Bxf3 64. Qxf3 Nc5 65. Nc3 Nf6 66. Qe2 Nxe4 67. Nxe4 Bxf3 68. Qxf3 Nc5 69. Nc3 Nf6 70. Qe2 Nxe4 71. Nxe4 Bxf3 72. Qxf3 Nc5 73. Nc3 Nf6 74. Qe2 Nxe4 75. Nxe4 Bxf3 76. Qxf3 Nc5 77. Nc3 Nf6 78. Qe2 Nxe4 79. Nxe4 Bxf3 80. Qxf3 Nc5 81. Nc3 Nf6 82. Qe2 Nxe4 83. Nxe4 Bxf3 84. Qxf3 Nc5 85. Nc3 Nf6 86. Qe2 Nxe4 87. Nxe4 Bxf3 88. Qxf3 Nc5 89. Nc3 Nf6 90. Qe2 Nxe4 91. Nxe4 Bxf3 92. Qxf3 Nc5 93. Nc3 Nf6 94. Qe2 Nxe4 95. Nxe4 Bxf3 96. Qxf3 Nc5 97. Nc3 Nf6 98. Qe2 Nxe4 99. Nxe4 Bxf3 100. Qxf3 Nc5 101. Nc3 Nf6 102. Qe2 Nxe4 103. Nxe4 Bxf3 104. Qxf3 Nc5 105. Nc3 Nf6 106. Qe2 Nxe4 107. Nxe4 Bxf3 108. Qxf3 Nc5 109. Nc3 Nf6 110. Qe2 Nxe4 111. Nxe4 Bxf3 112. Qxf3 Nc5 113. Nc3 Nf6 114. Qe2 Nxe4 115. Nxe4 Bxf3 116. Qxf3 Nc5 117. Nc3 Nf6 118. Qe2 Nxe4 119. Nxe4 Bxf3 120. Qxf3 Nc5 121. Nc3 Nf6 122. Qe2 Nxe4 123. Nxe4 Bxf3 124. Qxf3 Nc5 125. Nc3 Nf6 126. Qe2 Nxe4 127. Nxe4 Bxf3 128. Qxf3 Nc5 129. Nc3 Nf6 130. Qe2 Nxe4 131. Nxe4 Bxf3 132. Qxf3 Nc5 133. Nc3 Nf6 134. Qe2 Nxe4 135. Nxe4 Bxf3 136. Qxf3 Nc5 137. Nc3 Nf6 138. Qe2 Nxe4 139. Nxe4 Bxf3 140. Qxf3 Nc5 141. Nc3 Nf6 142. Qe2 Nxe4 143. Nxe4 Bxf3 144. Qxf3 Nc5 145. Nc3 Nf6 146. Qe2 Nxe4 147. Nxe4 Bxf3 148. Qxf3 Nc5 149. Nc3 Nf6 150. Qe2 Nxe4 151. 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le Loup de Paris

CERTAIN essential points stamp a distinct personality on the suits of 1950. These features will be developed right into the fall season. It is in summer models that the new features usually appear first as the suits of spring are often held over from the winter due to the weather, or new suits are covered by warm coats. Along about May the new models begin to appear on the boulevards and, by midsummer, they are in full bloom. The new designs all have tight, short skirts, they are from 14 to 15 inches from the ground, and are very narrow with vents at the back for walking ease. Jackets are also short, ending at the beginning of the hips. They fit tightly in at the waist. Novelty is found mostly in the lapels which are very open, revealing false fronts, or waistcoats. The jackets close with paired buttons or with a single button. Braid is also in evidence edging the jackets. Sleeves are short and straight and there is slight shoulder padding. This should be the delight of women who have protested sloping shoulders. Light weight woolens are used for these new models, but, where climate demands, they are sufficiently simple to retain all their chic when made of cotton, silk or rayon. Detail of the week: The black patent leather belt is in full favour; it is now wide but curved to fit snappily over the hips.



By Marie Geron with sketches by M. Auger. Exclusive to The Jerusalem Post.



The latest in Kibbutz dwellings — A roomed house at Gai Ed in the hills of Ephraim. They cost IL 1,800 to build and have their own shower and convenience.

Photograph Hani

THE CHILD WHO BITES

By Egeria

A DISTURBING feature frequently seen in children between the ages of two and four, is that of biting other children and adults. This phase may last for several months, and is most distressing to parents who naturally dislike seeing what appears to be vicious behaviour in their own child. The biting of another child may lead to trouble with his irate parents and is a common source of friction between neighbours.



Sometimes, a child finding himself amongst other children for the first time, becomes confused, and in his efforts to show friendliness and affection will resort to an earlier type of behaviour and bite like an infant. Usually, however, biting is a manifestation of hair pulling, scratching and attacks with sticks and stones. These actions denote a worried, anxious youngster who may be feeling jealous, inferior or frustrated and has no other way of releasing his pent-up fury.

When a child indulges in biting over a prolonged period, it is best not to leave him without adult supervision too long with children unable to defend themselves. Should he be seen attempting to hurt a playmate, he should be stopped immediately and his attention diverted. Parents who are inclined to ignore this symptom completely, should bear in mind that apart from the pain and hurt feelings of the victim, the aggressor is himself usually miserable and guilty after the event, and his guilty feelings make him more aggressive towards others.

Elsa Deases, who makes a specialty of dressing ladies of half a dozen Royal Families, says the Syndicate is the answer to a trend in the fashion business.

In ten years, without such a step as we are taking, we all might well be out of business. There is less and less demand for high-priced, exclusive models. We are at the mercy of currency regulations. South Africa, for instance, has prevented the export of money to such an extent that we have virtually lost all the trade of South African customers."

Desses wheeled out of his prettiest models, in two of his prettiest creations, to show the difference between high fashion and "popular" fashion.

One of them wore an evening skirt of navy blue and white satinette, with a white ruffled blouse, the two pieces together costing about 15 dollars.

"Exclusivity" Out

The other was an "evening sheath" of shaded pink chiffon, embroidered all over in crystal bugle beads, and topped with a one-sleeved bolero of grey chiffon. Cost 1,000 dollars. To punctuate the difference, Dresses pinned on a diamond clip worth 6,000 dollars.

Foreign buyers make up a other.

WOMEN CONSULTANTS

Several outstanding women are in microfilm techniques, is assisting Czech authorities in organizing the new State Medical Library which is to serve as a documentation centre for neighbouring countries. Dr. Dorothy Taylor (U.K.) recently arrived in Egypt to conduct a survey on maternal and child health work at the request of the Egyptian Government.

Instructions for the Beach:

1. Pay attention to the flag on the life-guard's tower. Note: Black flag—stormy sea, swimming forbidden. Red flag—danger, do not swim out far! White flag—calm sea, no risk.
2. Do not bathe in unauthorized places.
3. Do not swim out too far.
4. Obey the life-guard's instructions.
5. Beware of sun-burn. Treat all exposed parts of your body with "Velveta" cream which protects the skin and effects easy and painless sun-burn.

(Advt.)



The latest in Kibbutz dwellings — A roomed house at Gai Ed in the hills of Ephraim. They cost IL 1,800 to build and have their own shower and convenience.

Photograph Hani

This Season's Luscious Tomatoes

By Molly Lyons Bar-David

an egg, parsley, onion, salt and mustard. If you have left-over macaroni and cheese, fill tomato shells with it, grate a little fresh cheese on top and bake.

Fried tomatoes make a superb supper dish. Have your oil very hot. Salt and pepper thick tomato slices, roll in bread-crumbs and fry them quickly. Of course if you have a grill you can broil them under the flame all ready on buttered toast with a cheese stick at the side.

And if you have a grill, you'll certainly want to make this dish. The original recipe calls for anchovies, but I think it is even more delicious with the wonderful extra-fat matjes herring now on the market. Don't soak it, and use only very little.

Scalloped Tomatoes
6 large ripe tomatoes, 1 lb. flour, 3 1/2 tsp. salt, 1 1/2 tsp. pepper, 1 1/2 cup margarine, 1 1/2 tsp. curry (optional), 3 tbsp. flour, 1 1/2 cups milk, 3 1/2 tsp. salt, 1 1/2 tsp. sugar, 3 1/2 tsp. Worcester sauce, 1 1/2 tsp. prepared mustard.

Cut the tomatoes in halves crosswise. Combine the next three ingredients and sprinkle on tomatoes. Fry in margarine until golden brown on both sides and just tender. Now arrange 10 halves on heated platter, leaving two halves in the pan. Stir 3 tbsp. flour into the margarine and tomatoes left in the pan. Slowly stir in the milk and the remaining ingredients. Cook until creamy. Pour over top of casserole. Bake in moderate oven for 45 minutes.

Tomatoes can be stuffed in a great many ways to serve hot as a first course. Left-over rice, mixed with cocked mushrooms (the dried ones are very nice), a bit of margarine, chopped onion, nut sauce, salt and parsley makes a very good combination. Bake in the wonder-pot or casserole until heated through. Another tasty combination is with diced tomatoes combined with a little garlic, salt and pepper. Add more herring. Sprinkle with parsley. Sprinkle over 2 more lbs. oil. Bake.

Grated cheese, instead of herring, is delicious in this recipe. The proper herb is thyme instead of parsley.

In this hot weather the thought of tomatoes in Ley form is very appetizing. Serve them as cocktails.

Mexican Stuffed Tomatoes
Remove the stem ends, centre pulp and seeds from four large tomatoes. Fill with the following mixture, pat-fish, buttered bread-crums.

SMOOTH SHOULDERS A MUST
By Margaret H. Frank

Off-shoulder dresses and in hot soapy water to soften the bristles, swim suits and evening dresses, highlight the contour of throat and shoulders and show up the slightest imperfections of neck, shoulder, and upper arm gently.

Many women whose faces are obviously cared for and nicely made-up, seem unaware of their shabby throats. Massage is just as important for the neck as it is for the face, and a facial massage should end at the base of the throat and not the shoulder tip.

It is a wise plan to use a good skin food or hand lotion combined with massage on the arms and legs during the summer months in order to keep the skin smooth. Elbows can be an eyesore in sleeveless dresses, especially if the skin is rough and discoloured.

Face packs are useful to recondition the skin texture of your throat, arms and shoulders, especially lemon and magnesia pack or yeast pack in powdered form. To use either efficiently you must first wash your throat, shoulders and arms with plenty of hot water and a good complexion soap. Rinse thoroughly and dry, then smear on the pack. When the pack is dry, soften it with tepid water and rinse off. Apply an emulsion cream—orange skin food will do the job best. Any of these packs can be applied once a week to improve the texture and the colour of the skin.

For treatment of wrinkled neck, wrap out a small hand-towel, kept specially for this purpose, in very hot water, wrap round the neck. When it begins to cool, wring out again, repeat this three or four times until the skin is pink. Smear on the neck cream, take a rubber nail-brush, which has been soaked

in hot water before massage so that the cream can penetrate more deeply.

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KOREA PAST AND PRESENT

IT is unfortunate that at a time when newspaper headlines and radio news bulletins contain little other than things Korean, there should not be a single book available in our bookshops on Korean politics and economic, historical and cultural background.

The great authority on Korean affairs is Professor R. J. Kerner of California University, whose "North East Asia Bibliography" (1939) contains more titles in Korean and on Korea than readers of *The Jerusalem Post* will probably ever need. Students of Prof. Kerner like McKune have written such specialized studies as "Korea and the Foreign Powers, 1800-1864," few of which, however, have appeared in print. The same applies, by the way, to the works of the Soviet specialists on Korea, like Mrs. Puglevskaya.

Two more recent standard works on Korea are Mr. A. Grajdanzhev's "Contemporary Korea" and "Korea Faces the Future" which appeared in the U.S. during the second World War. Mr. Grajdanzhev is a Russian emigrant with strong

By Z. LAQUEUR

pro-Soviet sympathies who taught for some years at Seoul University and went later to the United States. Unlike many historians, Mr. Grajdanzhev's style will appeal to the general reader. His pronounced anti-Japanese bias is only too comprehensible.

It is perhaps not surprising that little if any material exists in English, German, French or Korean, on Korean affairs during 1910-1945, as during this period the country disappeared as an active factor in world politics and became, under Japanese occupation, a country without history. Most books dealing with the Big Power rivalry in the Far East — and there have been a great many of them — touch on Korean affairs mainly when discussing Russia's attempted occupation during the nineties of the last century, such as Mrs. L. Zabriskie's "American-Russian Rivalry in the Far East, 1895-1914" (Harvard), and D. D. Hall: "Russia and the Far East, vol. I (Yale). Mr. D. Dallin,

former Menshevik leader in Russia, is of course very sceptical of Soviet foreign policy (which he follows up to 1948 in vol. II of his work), and stresses the similarity in the territorial aims of Czarist Russia and the Bolshevik leaders. (Stalin's famous speech after the victory on Japan: "The men of my generation have waited forty years for this day to come...").

Miss Harriet Moore, president of the American Foreign Policy Association, gives in "Soviet Far Eastern Policy" a much more favourable view on Russian policy in this part of the world; it should be mentioned, however, that she describes mainly the period of Japanese aggression (1931-45), when the Soviet Union was on the defensive.

THEODOR HERZL IN PICTURES

HERZL, SEER OF THE STATE. A picture book edited by I. Klinov. London: Israel Publishing Co., Tel Aviv.

Once again Mr. Klinov has presented us with a photographic record of one of Herzl's great men, but this volume is by no means as complete as the Weizmann book which preceded it. Photography was more of an inart form in Herzl's early days, and many of the pictures have been so heavily and clumsily retouched that they resemble reproductions of paintings. More effective reproductions could have been obtained by reducing, instead of enlarging, the originals.

These early studies of the young Herzl and his family are the more interesting, as they show from where the gifted boy drew his looks and cultural heritage. As the book, and Herzl's vision, progresses, one can watch the change and development of his character and ideas in his burning countenance, the magnetic, brooding eyes. The famous "last portrait," the face of a prophet, forms a natural climax, but the book continues and is brought up-to-date with the return of Herzl's remains to Israel.

As comparatively few photographs of Herzl are in existence, the book has been heavily padded with snaps of various places with which he was connected, and with facsimile reproductions of his centennial "volume" had an opportunity to produce a great work giving the story of the 100 years that saw the rise of the Anglo-Jewish community, the political emancipation of the Jews in England, their admission to Parliament and the beginnings, growth and triumph of Herzl's Zionism, with the part that the paper played in it. Such a work would have had a wide appeal. Instead, the compilers have limited themselves to the more immediate story of the paper itself against the background of the 100 years.

In spite of this limitation,

ANGLO-JEWRY'S WEEKLY

THE JEWISH CHRONICLE 1841-1941. Century of Newspaper History. London: The Jewish Chronicle, xv 187 15/-.

Of the weekly "Jewish Chronicle," now well into its second century and the oldest existing Jewish paper in the world, it is said that without it no Sabbath in an Anglo-Jewish home is complete; indeed, its regular perusal is almost more characteristic a sign of belonging to the Jewish community in England than is attendance at synagogue. The compilers of the centennial "volume" had an opportunity to produce a great work giving the story of the 100 years that saw the rise of the Anglo-Jewish community, the political emancipation of the Jews in England, their admission to Parliament and the beginnings, growth and triumph of Herzl's Zionism, with the part that the paper played in it. Such a work would have had a wide appeal. Instead, the compilers have limited themselves to the more immediate story of the paper itself against the background of the 100 years.

Since not many people are able to study the files of the "Jewish Chronicle" it will be a matter for regret if this small volume is not followed by the larger work for which it whets the appetite.

S. B. A.

STALIN'S THEORY OF LANGUAGE

A so-called Marxist theory of languages, propounded by Nikolai Y. Marr, who died in 1933, and hitherto dominant in Soviet academic circles, has been exploded by Josef Stalin himself, according to an Associated Press report.

Writing in "Pravda," the Soviet leader states that Marr, who was generally praised as founder of the new materialist philology, was not only wrong in many of his concepts, but was altogether un-Marxist. Marr's theory, that different classes develop different languages, was merely a cultural superstructure which would change swiftly with Revolution was simply not true. He deplored the fact that Soviet philology had been set on a basis whereby scientists were demoted of

dismissed for criticizing Marr's teachings.

Marr and his adherents had dreamt that one day there would be a world language of revolution which would be basically Russian, and that artificial means should be applied to speed up this process. This idea, too, was blasted by Stalin who echoed the view expressed in a previous "Pravda" article that the application of "artificial means" would mean the use of coercion against nations — and this Marxism cannot permit.

Thought and Language

Returning to the attack, M. Stalin now writes in the magazine "Bolshevik."

There is a radical difference between the old and new theories of production. While instruments of production produce material wealth, language produces nothing or "products" words only. To be sure, language is the Old Testament made in the 14th century from the Hebrew and Latin texts.

Fernandes, Andre. S.J. Comentários à Bíblia de Madras. Madrid, 1930.

Llana, José. O.S.A. Biblia Madrileña. Madrid: Instituto de Investigaciones Biblicas. Published by the Higher Council for Scientific Research, Madrid. This work gives the Biblical text from Genesis to the Book of Revelation in Spanish. It is the first Testament made in the 14th century from the Hebrew and Latin texts.

—. Nominaciones. Published by the H.C.S.R., Madrid, 1930.

language but not having the instruments of production, cannot produce material wealth. It is difficult to understand that were language capable of producing material wealth, it would be the poorest men on earth.

In deriving thinking from language and "having freed" it from the "natural matter" of language, N. Y. Marr lands into the swampland of idealism. The thoughts arise in the mind of man prior to their being expressed in speech; that they arise without language, material, without language, material, to say, a naked form.

But this is absolutely wrong.

Whatever the thoughts that may arise in the mind of man, they can arise and exist only in language, language material on the basis of language terminology and phrasal. Bare thought, free of the language material, free of the "natural matter" of language does not exist.

ON JORDAN'S BANKS

By ELIZABETH MONROE

MEMOIRS OF KING ABDULLAH OF TRANS-JORDAN. Edited by Philip Graves. Cape, London. 15/-.

Western and Eastern minds work along different lines and it is difficult for the one to see into the other. To have access to the memoirs of a leading Arab, ably translated, is therefore cause for pleasurable anticipation. Appetite is the keener because King Abdullah's policy is in the news.

He has recently annexed Arab Palestine. He has done so with admirable tact and timing. His act has been challenged as grasping expansionism by the royal houses of Egypt and Saudi Arabia, both of which hate him. But he has stood up to the challenge. He ranks as a statesman and a realist, and his own record of his life and thought should be a document

were to person and clan, not to party or to a sovereign State ruled on a map of 1919. The Arabs collapsed "once they ceased to obey the commands of one leader."

Accurately enough, he greatly blames the West for the divisions with which they are now cursed; but also he greatly underrates their propensity to indigenous quarrels. His thoughts on the world of today are given in five most interesting appendices — memoranda which he wrote at different dates — on Arab union into a Greater Syria, on the Arab League, and on the violation of the holy land of the Hejaz by oil prospectors. He sees salvation only in a new Arab unity, under himself. He leaves the impression that he might have come nearer to this goal if he knew as much about the mind of modern middle-class townsmen as he knows about that of the tribesman, the warrior, and the pilgrim.

The Arabic original of Abdallah's Memoirs was reviewed in these columns on February 15, 1948. The author of the above review, Miss Elizabeth Monroe, during the last world war head of the Middle East Department of the Ministry of Information, was M.E. expert of the "Economics." Her book "The Mediterranean in Politics" is considered a standard work. Miss Monroe visited this country in 1947.



AT SCHOOL AGAIN
Students of the intensive Hebrew course at an immigrants' hostel in Talpiot, Jerusalem. Keren Hayesod Photo (Braun)

BIBLICAL STUDIES IN SPAIN

The Bible Week, which, as usual, will be held at Madrid in September, will have as its subject this year the Restoration of Israel in the Old and New Testaments.

At the Institute of Higher Religious Culture, Dr. Salvador Lloips has given a course on The Tower of Babel and its archaeological interpretation, Abraham and Sumero-Akkadian archaeology, Egypt in the times of Abraham, archaeological study of the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah, and Mesopotamia in the times of Jacob.

Recent publications include, according to the "Spanish Cultural Index": "Repertorio Bíblico" Medit. Avvi. F. Stegmueller, Vol. 1. France: Suárez. Instituto Madrileño. 1948. This comprehensive work will consist of seven volumes, of which only the present one has so far appeared. It starts with Abba ben Zadok and ends with Woodford; in all, some 2,200 Biblical commentaries by about 660 authors are summarized in this volume.

Llana, José. O.S.A. Biblia Madrileña. Madrid: Instituto de Investigaciones Bíblicas. Published by the Higher Council for Scientific Research, Madrid. This work gives the Biblical text from Genesis to the Book of Revelation in Spanish. It is the first Testament made in the 14th century from the Hebrew and Latin texts.

Fernandes, Andre. S.J. Comentários à Bíblia de Madras. Madrid, 1930.

—. Nominaciones. Published by the H.C.S.R., Madrid, 1930.

Back-Stage on Broadway

THE SHOW MUST GO ON. By Elmer Rice.戈登, London. pp. 472. 12/6.

Elmer Rice, author of a long series of best-selling plays and three novels about Hollywood, has now presented to the public a book about playwrights and the New York theatre.

In his earlier novels Rice did not seek to disguise his scorn for the technique and shoddiness of Hollywood. In "The Show Must Go On" which, if partly autobiographical, describes a long past chapter in the author's life story, he lays out at American theatre owners, house managers and buckers of plays and the commercialism of the modern American stage. The struggling author, helpful writers' agents, wise and benevolent producers, game old troupers and hard-working stage hands, however, come in for more than their usual share of praise. (The book is dedicated to "my associates in the Playwrights' Company and to the memory of Sidney Howard").

Eric Kenwood, employed in a factory in a small American town, hears from an old cigar-smoking Polish agent that a play he sent her, without much hope of success, may be staged by Broadway's top producer, Leroy Thompson, in a theatre recently bought by Thompson's mistress. Summoned urgently to New York, Kenwood finds himself in the strange, bewildering world of the stage. The play is finally produced, is hailed as an obscene but sincere

BURIALS AND BUSINESS

ABIDE WITH ME. By Cedric Belfrage. Secker & Warburg, London. pp. 328.

Mr. Belfrage is a "social writer," but he has produced better books than this. Not that "Abide With Me" is a bolterous tale of undertaking in the United States, is a bad book, but one feels that a writer and thinker of Mr. Belfrage's quality could have produced something better, less intense, and, in a sense, more adult.

Mr. Belfrage deals with the rise and fall of a thoroughly obnoxious young undertaker whose suppressed prurience finds outlet in a profession of gorgantuan indecency. His hero's remarkable financial and professional success is accompanied by a degeneration of character which would be painful to read about, if the whole matter were not so trivial. Mr. Belfrage has certainly failed for the very reason that Evelyn Waugh succeeded. Mr. Waugh's "The Loved One" treated the problem of the American undertaker, or, rather, mortician, with a cynicism that it deserved and if there are deep social implications in the sorry condition which has produced this strange profession, he relied on the perspicacity of the reader to lead him to it. Mr. Belfrage, on the other hand, has crusaded against these morticians with that very intensity which makes them so ridiculous in the first place.

However, the work is, in parts, amusing and, if not taken too seriously, makes excellent light reading.

E. ELLISON

Books from Abroad

The import of books is not only hampered by currency restrictions but also by indiscriminate purchases, several reputable booksellers told this writer recently.

In 1949, about IL 75,000 were allocated for imported books. The promise by the Ministry of Education, which has been in charge of import licences since last September, to allot IL 17,000 monthly, was not honoured at all in 1949. In January and February 1950, IL 34,000 in foreign currency was in fact put at the disposal of the book trade but no dollars were available in March and April, except for a sum of \$7,000 put aside for purchases in France. This particular allocation was made at the special request of the French Legation.

Under the Anglo-Israel agreement on the release of Sterling balances, £40,000 were set aside for books, but only part of the sum was actually released by the Foreign Exchange Controller. Books have been imported not only against hard currency, but also by way of barter agreements. A consignment of French books, which recently reached us, was sold at somewhat higher prices than by direct purchase, the Price Controller having agreed to the difference. German books are known to be imported partly via Great Britain, but largely as "invisible imports" by immigrants. The Ministry of Education is known to be opposed to any import of German books, even of highly technical works needed by Government institutions. The books immigrants bring with them are mostly novels.

This seems to be no consistent policy with regard to the categories of books which are coming in. Most importers are interested in best-sellers, or in

Publishing in Hungary

This is the first case where the Socialist principle "From each according to his ability, to each according to his needs" has been fully applied.

Omar Zainny, popular poet-singer known throughout the Arab world, is now serving six months' in jail, according to a report from Beirut.

The poet's offence was that he displeased Mr. Bechara El-Khoury, President of the Lebanese Republic since 1943. Zainny sang one of his own compositions at a recent reception held by an opposition party in honour of Saleh Jabbra, Minister of the Interior of Iraq, who was visiting Lebanon at the time. The song referred to Lebanon's bazaar trade, alleged smuggling into Israel and corrupt government officials.

ENGLISH SPEAKING CIRCLE

HAPOEL HAMIZRAHI Half Branch 34 Hermon St., cordially invites you to a meeting at 8 p.m. on Tuesday, July 12.

Speaker: HERSHEL ZINGER (Kibbutz Lavee) Under supervision of the Rabbis.

Restaurant Koppe

17. Bialik St. HAIFA next to Heral Street. T A S T Y FOOD Attentive service.

Under supervision of the Rabbis.

WIZO — Haifa

The Henrietta Szold Vocational Training School for Girls — Tel. 2379 — P.O.B. 1121

During the year 1950/51 a special course for

HANDICRAFTS WILL BE HELD.

For particulars please apply to our school office, Wingate Ave., Haifa, between 10 a.m. & 12 noon.

London Matriculation January 1951

Candidates who intend to sit for the London Matriculation Examination in Tel Aviv in January 1951, and who wish to offer a Special Language as one of their subjects, are reminded that they must submit their entries not later than

July 31, 1950.

Candidates not offering a Special Language should submit their entries as soon as possible, and in any case not later than

August 31, 1950.

All enquiries should be addressed to: The Examinations Officer, The British Council, 27 Allenby Road, Tel Aviv.

FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1950



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BEERSHEBA
TODAY'S POST BAG**

THE WEATHER

A Humidity at 8 p.m., yesterday. **B** Minimum temp. yesterday. **C** Maximum temp. yesterday. **D** Maximum temp. expected today.

Some 800 immigrants from Hungary and Poland are due to arrive today in the a.s. Koomkumut.

Kapit Holim will build a 100-room clinic in Jaffa this winter. The cornerstone of a new hospital was laid yesterday in the Nuscha Quarter.

More than 6,000 Bnei Brak voters are included in the official list which is to be published on Sunday.

Tampering with wires, theft of telephone parts and use of counterfeit coins or coin substitutes were blamed by the Post Office yesterday for the poor service in the public telephone booths. Unless conditions improve, the Post Office may have to discontinue public telephone service.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES
JERUSALEM:
Barish, Strauss, 2911, Levant, Jaffa, Tel Aviv, 4805. Tomorrow: Alkar, Khar, 2700, Mea Shearim, Mea Shearim, 3925.

TEL AVIV:
1st Emergency, 2941, 2 Nahalat Binyamin; 2nd Emergency, 2941, Hatzafon, Kolberg, 22, Allenby, 3905, Flinders, 27 Nahlat Benyamin, 4988. Tel Aviv, 28, King George, 2721. Tel Aviv, 27 Ben Yehuda, 3905. Merkaz Hatzafon, 399 Ben Yehuda, 2923. Elieha, 25 Flumin, 5407. Michlita, 12 Allenby, 2523. Brit, 2d, Allenby, 26. Tomorrow night: General, 28, Allenby, 27, Zuckerman, 27 Sheinkin, 3925. Mirza, 77 Allenby, 3487. Tikva, 41 Ben Yehuda, 3587.

MIZRAHQ QUARTER:
Hatzafon, 2941.

JAFFA: Brit, 6 Rehov S, 8022.

Tomorrow: Galkia, 10 Rehov 4, 8022. Tomorrow night: Trufa, 2629.

HAMAT GAS: Lufsita, all week.

HAIFA: Natan, 21 Joseph, 2364, Mashash, Iraq, opp. Hadar Cinema, 3058. Tomorrow: Givatayim, 13, Elefhor 4033. Anglo-American, 21, Kfar Hayim, 3308. **ON MY CARMEL:** Carmel, 473, IN KIRYAT HA-LIK: Bialik, 7203.

**Tablet at Har Tuv
To Be Unveiled**

A memorial tablet is to be unveiled near Hartuv on Sunday by the Ministry for Religious Affairs, thus reviving an old tradition connected with the present "Three Weeks of Mourning" for the Destruction of the Temple in Jerusalem.

There is a tall, strangely shaped stone monument near Hartuv commonly called "The Rock of Destruction." Tradition has it that at the time of the siege of Jerusalem in 70 C.E. Jews from all over the country answered the call of the besieged Jerusalemites and went to their aid armed with stones to defend Jerusalem's walls. Arriving at Hartuv, however, they saw the Holy City burning from afar.

As their help could no longer avail, in despair they threw down their stones. Among them was a descendant of Samson—himself born in the Hartuv area—who, being a particularly strong man, carried an extremely heavy stone. According to the legend, his stone is the present "Rock of the Destruction" and he himself was buried in a nearby cave.

Some of these stones have been taken back to Jerusalem to serve as a substitute for the ornaments in the Tomb of David Synagogue.

On the same occasion Sirfet Tora was to be distributed to the several new settlements recently established in the area.

Water News

Water will be distributed today in the following areas of Jerusalem: Greek Colony, Talpiot, Arnona, Ramat Hashel, Bet Hakerem, Shukman Haneviim, Shukman, Hebron, Shukman Street, the Street of the Consulate, Rosh Hashanah, King George, and vicinity.

Distribution will take place tomorrow in the following areas: Ramat Vered, Ramat Shlomo, Ramat Hashanah, Sutton's Way, Commercial Centre, Yemin Moshe, Ben Yehuda, Nahlaot, Shiva's and Haasoul.

Personal Notice

THE BRITH MILAH OF THE SON OF
BRONISLAV AND MARTHA FELSEN
will take place tomorrow, July 15, 1950, at
10:30 a.m. at the STAARET ZEDEK HOS-
PITAL, JERUSALEM.

ALL FRIENDS are CORDIALLY INVITED

New Corridor Work Village

For the first time in the legal history of this country, the Supreme Court in Jerusalem, sitting as a Court of Appeal yesterday, changed the verdict of a District Court from "manslaughter" to "murder." The convicted man's sentence was thereby altered from 15 years' imprisonment to death. The Court, however, recommended that the sentence not be carried out.

The decision was given in the case of Said Hussein Zerka, of Peikin village, who was convicted in Haifa of having caused the death of his brother Hussein on January 29, 1949. The original charge of murder was dismissed by the Haifa Court, which ruled that pre-meditation had not been proved.

Both the Attorney General and the prisoner had appealed against the conviction. The Attorney General held that the charge of murder had been proven.

The Supreme Court found that the evidence submitted by the prosecution had been sufficient to establish the charge of murder, and the prisoner was sentenced accordingly.

Said was represented by Mr. A. Tolster. The Court was composed of Justices Cheshin, Assaf and Agmon.

**MARAUDER KILLED
IN PRISON BREAK**

TEL AVIV, Thursday.—All Berouti, 20, an Arab marauder charged with the murder of two Jews, died as the result of blows received while trying to escape prison in Ramle last week, it was learned today. The effects of the Ramadan fast were a contributing factor, it is believed.

The prisoner escaped after being given permission to go to the washroom and was apprehended by civilians and returned to prison after resisting arrest, it is understood. The alleged murder of the two Jews occurred in Ramle a year ago when they reportedly interfered with a marauder. Their bodies were found later badly mutilated.

**U.S. College Crew
Here on Cruise**

HAIFA, Thursday.—The 6,300-ton s.s. Empire State, a training ship of the New York State University's Maritime College arrived here this afternoon with 320 cadets, midshipmen and a crew of 75 for a six-day visit in Israel.

The ship left New York on June 7 with all the students of the College aboard on a three-months training cruise. The Commanding Officer, Captain Alfred P. Oliver, was met by the American Consul in Haifa, Mr. Fred Waller; Mr. N. Astor and Mr. Y. Avnon, of the Foreign Ministry; Sgan-Kvarn S. Ben Zvi, of the Navy, and Mr. M. Hindes, who heads a special citizens' reception committee.

Also on Tuesday night, but in another part of the Negev, five marauders on their way from Gaza eastwards were arrested by the police. In still another part of the area, a marauder surrendered to the police, saying he was travelling with a gang from Gaza, when the leaders of the gang robbed him of IL 35 and his belongings, and abandoned him in the desert.

**DIES FROM FALL
IN WELL**

REHOVOT, Thursday.—Yirmiyahu Smilansky, 46, fell and died while descending a well in an orange grove here this morning. He was the son of the late Hebrew writer, Meir Smilansky, and was engaged as foreman in the orange grove. The well was 30 metres deep.

It is presumed that Smilansky fainted as he climbed down the ladder. His back was broken in the fall. The cause of death was not determined.

**RAILWAY SHUNTER
KILLED BY TRAIN**

HAIFA, Thursday.—A railway shunter, Yosef Nidjin, 45, of Haifa, was killed at about noon today, when he was run over by a freight train near the Neher Cement Factory. He was sitting on the platform of a freight car when for an unexplained reason he fell on the tracks. He had worked for the railway for 22 years. His body was taken to the Government Hospital. The funeral will take place tomorrow.

**Palmach Veteran
Brought to Trial**

TEL AVIV, Thursday.—A former Palmach soldier, charged with manslaughter in the death of a Palmach girl in Kibbutz Gvulot during the Negev fighting two years ago, was today committed for trial by the Magistrate, Dr. E. Seilisken.

The accused, Dov Sisserman, 22, allegedly had been cleaning his rifle in a tent when a round went off and fatally injured Sonya Wechsler outside the tent.

A majority of the village of Neher decided recently to join with Hivna and Hanan to form a single Local Council.

At a meeting of representatives of the Ministry of Labour, the four quarry owners, and the police, it was agreed to restrict blasting operations to one and a half hours in the afternoon, and to announce their beginning and end by a siren. A delegation of engineers is to examine tomorrow which houses should be evacuated. Alternative accommodation will be found for the evacuees.

1,300 Homes to Take Part in C.-o.-L. Test

BEERSHEBA, Thursday.—Some 1,300 families in nine towns will be requested to submit daily accounts of their spending during August to the Central Bureau of Statistics, to help determine the basis for a new Cost-of-Living Index. The families will be asked to note minutely any expenditure made during the month. They will be chosen on a scientific basis from among working people included on the lists of the J.N.F. and the Absorption Department of the Jewish Agency, which calls for the placing of 30,000 families, or about 150,000 persons, in the Judean Hills, the Mountains of Ephraim and Central Galilee.

The barren hills of Kasalim, some kilometers west of Ramat Raziel on the "Malaya Road," will be covered with the first tents of a labour village to be established there within a few days, Mr. Joseph Weitz, Head of the Jewish National Fund Forestry and Lands Department, said during a press tour of the Jezreel Corridor on Wednesday.

The settlement of 250 Yeminite families there will be part of a five-year plan of the J.N.F. and the Absorption Department of the Jewish Agency, which calls for the placing of 30,000 families, or about 150,000 persons, in the Judean Hills, the Mountains of Ephraim and Central Galilee.

The huge police building was taken over by the Army after the town was captured during the War of Liberation. Civilian police were placed in a smaller structure which at the time was sufficient.

With a large increase in the town's population the need for an expanded force became urgent, but neither offices nor living quarters have been made available. Recently a unit of badly needed mounted Circassian police were to be stationed at Shuvat, but a short time after their arrival they were withdrawn at the request of the Military Governor.

It is thought here that the Military Governor could relieve the situation by constructing a few huts, and transferring some of his offices to the police, thus making room for the time being for living quarters.

Beersheba Police Station to Close

BY A. BEN ADI

BEERSHEBA, Thursday.—The civilian police station here is to be closed on Saturday by order of the authorities because of a lack of accommodation, and the policemen are to be transferred to other posts.

This town of 6,000 inhabitants will be under the rule of the military for several months until housing can be erected to provide for an enlarged police force.

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With these new means it might be possible before many years had passed to irrigate vast stretches of the world's deserts — notably the Sahara and the Australian deserts — and turn mountain ranges into power houses for inhabited areas.

They also foresaw a day when wide use would be made of winds, tides and the heat of the sun for generating electricity.

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THE JERUSALEM POST

Founded as The Palestine Post in 1922. Published daily except Saturday, in Jerusalem by The Palestine Post Ltd., registered at the G.P.O.
Editor and Managing Editor: Ted R. Lurie, Friday, July 24, 1960
Volume 28, No. 28. Ramadhan 29, 1380

FRANCE celebrates Bastille Day today with a new Cabinet in power. M. Pleven's Government faces the Chamber of Deputies with wider support than did M.

Queuleu only a fortnight ago. It is to be hoped that this Cabinet will be able to deal effectively with some of the important economic and political problems that face her, for more than the domestic fortunes of France depends on her governmental stability.

The question of a constitution for Israel has been the subject of much discussion in recent weeks and so attention might well be given to the French example. Whether or not France may be able to afford a succession of short-lived cabinets, Israel certainly cannot. Although France has a constitution and Britain has no written constitution, yet it is Britain which enjoys the benefits of Parliamentary stability. M. Pleven pointed to the root of the problem when he said this week that electoral reform "must allow the legislature not only to reflect all the opinions of the French people but also to provide a Government majority." Theoretically, proportional representation is ideal in that it gives Parliamentary expression to all shades of view. Practically it results in fragmentation, with bargaining and manoeuvring among the fractions, abandonment of principle for the sake of temporary advantage, and permits otherwise unimportant minorities to exercise undue pressure. There is much to be said, therefore, in favour of representation by constituencies. When the time comes for Israel to write its constitution the lessons of other countries will doubtless be given careful consideration.

Today I will pause for a moment to extend good wishes to the people of France on Bastille Day, the anniversary of the beginning of that Revolution which has stamped itself in world as well as in French history.

WHEN air-conditioning was discovered, or rather perfected, it was thought by the clever boys that the most disconcerting of Nature's daily visitations, extreme of temperature, had been defeated. So oil magnates in the Persian Gulf, stenographers three-fifths of a dim overgrown alloy that the way up the Empire State Building, and even luxurious hunters on safari in Kenya relaxed in pursuit of their evasions, even when the mercury in the thermometer outside was like Alice's neck under the influence of the mushroom, shooting upwards uncontrollably. But when a force of American troops stepped out of an air-conditioned train in some fantastic part of the Middle West, and faintly by the hundred, it was observed by the not-so-clever that air-conditioning was not much good unless it could be made inductive to the person wherever he or she was.

That there are conflicting views on the way in which heat may be fought is evident from the fact that the Beduin muffles himself to escape it, and we peel off everything. The middle way is demonstrated by the old school of British-abroad (now diminishing in number) who wear tie, collar and complete lounge suit whether they are walking along the promenade at Eastbourne or travelling by train from Pisa to Florence in a heat-wave. So no clear advice can be given to readers who suffer from the heat,

'Hadassim'-A Model Children's Village

By M. TURNOWSKY-PINER

AT the last seminar of the Association of Social Workers in Tel Aviv, there was a discussion on the necessity for legislation to cover supervision of children's boarding institutions. Several children's homes were described which fell far short of any standard requirements, while on the other hand a new children's village, "Hadassim," was pointed out as a model of its kind.

At the end of the Second World War Wizo's Canadian Federation decided to build a children's village in Israel for Jewish children rescued from Europe. It was not to be just another Children's Home, but a real village with all the advantages of rural life. In its plans Wizo was able to draw on the experience of similar institutions, such as Shefayim, Magdil, Mishmar Ha'Emek, and especially of Ben Shemen, where they found the present Principals of the Village, then teaching at Ben Shemen, Rakeh and Yirmiyahu Shapiro.

It was there that the idea of "family groups" originated. The term might not appear an advisable one to use in connection with lonely children for whom it has so many sad associations. But, in fact, the system has proved a very happy one, providing the children with a secure basis of friendship and dispensing with the regimentation generally prevalent in centres of mass-education. Each family group lives in its own bungalow with its house mother and house father, who are as much guides and friends. Each group eats in its own separate dining room in a near-to-normal family atmosphere.

A Real Village

The buildings give the impression of a large, well-planned village, situated in the broad expanses of the plain, rustic with its red-tiled roofs, surrounding flower-beds and lawns. Beyond them are visible the cultivated parts of the village, the kitchen-gardens, the small orange-grove, the sheep pasture, and the newly planted grove of trees. But it is not yet finished. Only four of the nine bungalows planned have so far been erected, each with its twelve bed-sitting rooms for 48 children, private quarters for the group leaders, and a group clubroom. In order to cope with increasing waves of Youth Aliyah children, a fifth and a sixth family group had to be housed in temporary huts. New classrooms are envisaged; for at present, lessons often have to be held in the clubrooms, and the locksmith's shop is used as an assembly hall. But this will not

FILM NOTES

Film School in Rome

ROME (ONA).—IT'S not much like the Paris Left Bank after the first two World Wars, but despite the perennial sunshine, the shortage of sidewalk cafes and the absence of Ernest Hemingway, Gertrude Stein and Pablo Picasso, a sizeable colony of young American writers, musicians and painters are trying to recreate the life Bohemian along a few narrow and sidewalk-less streets in one of the oldest quarters of Rome.

Centre of the Roman Montparnasse is the Via Margutta, a dim overgrown alloy that is "bordered on both sides by tottering one-story houses with tiny shops on the street level and studios of one sort or another on the top floor. Unlike Paris, where Existentialism is still the vogue there is no "philosophy" or "movement" among the Roman Bohemians. It is too sunny and bright to sit around dark cellars or cafe terraces exchanging abstractions. Also, to the standard arts, literary, musical and graphic, has been added a new and important one: the films.

The only large-sized building

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the Nazis, psychological complications and difficulties of underdevelopment, which on the whole have been successfully overcome. But these groups, consisting of children between the ages of nine and 15, from 20 different countries, present a different problem. They have been in the country for periods ranging between six months and four years. They were collected by Youth Aliyah in its transit camp, "Onim," and are, for the most part, "borderline" cases, that is, they had already been placed in other institutions where they failed to fit in. Only some of them stem from large families who have found it hard to get settled in the country.

Hadassim has arranged them in these groups under special teachers, but they cannot remain a foreign body in the village, and will inevitably have to break up and melt into the general community. Until then, it is impossible to judge whether or not they can stay on at Hadassim. The decision will not be an easy one, for the principals here fully appreciate the mental pain inflicted on a child who is continually sent from place to place. But on the other hand, they cannot remain in their midst children who are unable to adapt themselves to the community life with its basis of free cooperation on which the existence of the Children's Village depends.



The project method of education is used exclusively at Hadassim.

Photo by Comerier.

SITTING ON THE FENCE

By NATHANIEL GUBBINS

Yes.

Then why ain't they hittin' it?

They don't want to get out.

Do they always get out when they hit it?

Not always. Oh. Bravo

Listen to the cheers.

Cheers for what?

That was a maiden over.

Six balls bowled without a score.

Is everybody glad when nothin' happens?

It's not quite that. The bowler has been skilful enough to prevent the batsmen hitting a score.

I thought you said he didn't want to hit the ball in case he got out.

That's because we're playing for time and because he's not really a batsman.

What is he?

Then what's he batting for?

All bowlers have to bat.

Do all batsmen have to bowl?

No.

Why?

Because some can't bowl.

Then why does a man who can't bat have to be a batsman?

It's one of the rules.

About this playing for time. What happens?

If we can stay in all day we shan't lose.

Then who wins?

Nobody.

Well that's fine. That's swell. That's what makes the game so fascinating.

When you've watched this game for 30 years you'll understand.

Geeze. Has this game been going on for 30 years?



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SITTING ON THE FENCE

By NATHANIEL GUBBINS

Frequently, sir.

In case of accidents, I shall remove myself to another compartment, sir.

You're fast in time, sir.

Front-Line at Home

It is decided that if another

war should break out

front-line battles will be tele-

vised.

Front-line troops may find this

yet another cross to bear, partic-

ularly as the swifter advance of

science in war may produce the

two-way talkie television.

Front-line battles will want

to make the dear boys happy will

organize television chats between

one of the dear boys in a rest

billet behind the line and the

plucky little woman at home.

Hullo, George.

Hullo, Mabel.

You all right?

Yes, I'm all right. Kids all

right?

Yes, they're all right. You

don't look dirty, George.

Look at your face.

Of course, I'm dirty. What

do you think this is? An old

old camp?

You don't ave to

stay on at Hadassim.

The devi-

alise this the proper place

for an exhibition of foreign

umbo jumbo?

I've paid for my seat, sir.

So have I, sir.

In that case you're entitled

to churn your own stomach.

My stomach doesn't need

churning, sir.

By the size of it I would

say it needs churning, knead-

ing, and slapping, sir.

How dare you, sir. What

the devil are you doing now?

Drawing my abdomen up

below my ribs and squeezing

my intestines against my

spine, sir.

Great heavens, sir. Doesn't

it make you sick, sir?

examined by the Post Office a long time ago, but administrative and technical difficulties have prevented its realization.

But there is now no difficulty in delivering letters from one town to another as six mail transports a day go between Haifa and Tel Aviv and between Tel Aviv and Jerusalem.

Yours, etc.

A. RANAN

Tel Aviv, July 4.

PROBLEM

The Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir.—Replies to "Anti-Noise"—it seems that the noise of the atom bomb won't be more pleasing to his ears than the timely warnings of the demonstrators of last Saturday afternoon. If you are slumbering awake, man, and heed the cries of those who warn of the dangers in joining the camp of the war mongers!

Rather than indulge in stupid and dangerous remarks, intended to confuse the great issue at stake, the writer should have served the cause of peace by joining the ranks of the demonstrators. To me, the demonstration of last Saturday was a pleasant symphony expressive of the desires of the people of Israel for peace and security.

Yours, etc.

A CRUSADER FOR PEACE

Jerusalem, July 13.

(Editor's Note.—Anti-Noise writes that of the two or three dozen demonstrators outside his window, about half were children under 12.)

MAIL BY BUS

The Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir.—With reference to A. Meschulam's letter published on June 22, I have to point out that the proposal to send post by inter-urban buses was

made by the writer.

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